

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

"THE TRUE FILIPINO WILL NEGATE COMMUNISM AS A WAY OF LIFE; NOT ONLY DOES IT RUNS COUNTER TO OUR VALUES, CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS, BUT ALSO FOR THE FACT THAT THE FILIPINO CHARACTER AND TEMPERAMENT IS SYNONYMOUS WITH FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY — THE VERY ANTI-THESIS OF COMMUNISM."



FORCIBLY INVITED, A GROUP OF BARRIO FOLKS HUDDLED IN THE LIVING ROOM OF A HOUSE SITUATED ON THE EDGE OF A FORESTED MOUNTAIN SLOPE. THEY WERE SHOCKED, AND TREMBLED IN FEAR, WHEN THE LECTURER, A CERTAIN 'KA BENNY,' SHOUTED AND BRAGGED: "NOT EVEN GOD COULD STOP ME!"

FEW DAYS LATER, 'KA BENNY,' LEADER OF A THREE-MEN PROPAGANDA ARM OF THE COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVES OPERATING IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY REGION REACHED HIS END OF THE ROAD, INCLUDING HIS COMPANIONS. PLACE OF ENCOUNTER — SITIO KINALIAN, BGY. BUROT, ALLACAPAN, CAGAYAN: TIME OF ENCOUNTER — 181300H SEPTEMBER 1979.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 3

S. 1982

Apolonio Batalla

Talking of revolution

Some people in high authority have said that the number of rebels has increased. Assuming that statements to that effect are correct, the question is, Will there be a revolution in this country?



There are a few observers who foresee a revolution on the sole ground that the country is running out of land because of the growing population; less land will throw a lot of farmers out of work and as a consequence there will be unrest and finally a revolution.

Maybe the better view would not attribute that much importance to the land available to tillers of the soil. There are many countries with less agricultural land per capita but have not succumbed to a violent revolution.

Those countries have succeeded in minimizing poverty, which is one cause of a revolution. A revolution does not start in a country where the people are well-fed.

In such a country, massive demonstrations over some political or economic issue is possible, but the sense of well being that derives from economic reasons precludes a revolution.

Nowadays the prosperity of a people does not necessarily depend on available agricultural land. There are developing countries which are becoming prosperous even if they do not have much agriculture to speak of.

But poverty is only one of the primary causes of revolution. A far more powerful reason in the developing countries is massive injustice.

We say massive because in any society injustice is not eliminated but only minimized.

People, as in the Philippines, may be poor and to some extent they may endure poverty. But if aside from poverty the government tolerates injustice to an alarming degree, a revolution is likely to occur.

We think that was what happened in Iran, during the Shah's reign.

Over the years, the Philippines has not been free of the symptoms of such injustice as to arouse large groups of people to take up arms against the government.

The MNLF rose in rebellion not only because of economic reasons but more so because of perceived injustice at the hands of the government. Undoubtedly, injustice is a matter of perception. Many ignorant folk cannot see the injustice that is being done to them until they are

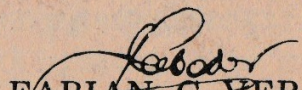
NOTING THE SIGNIFICANCE AND TIMELINESS OF MR. APOLONIO BATALLA'S TOPIC — TALKING OF REVOLUTION — THERE WAS A DECISION TO REPRINT IT ALONG WITH IN THIS PARTICULAR ISSUE TO 'SPICE UP' PART III (THE RECRUITMENT AND EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE PKP) OF THE SERIALIZED SUBJECT ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES. IN THIS REGARD, WE SINCERELY GIVE DUE COURTESY AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO MR APOLONIO BATALLA AND THE PAPER WHICH RUNS HIS COLUMN.

FOREWORD

THE Communist Party of the Philippines, locally known as Partido Komunista Ng Pilipinas (PKP) is an enemy of the state. What makes it so is that, in its fifty years of existence, the immovable objective of the PKP is 'total overthrow of the existing order and replacing it with Communism.'

Primarily, the purpose of this work is to know better the enemy. It is stated much so often that knowledge of the enemy is a factor to reckon with in winning battles. With this viewpoint, there is then a need for a comprehensive and objective expose of the PKP — its origin and growth, organizational set-up, recruiting, educational, intelligence, supply and finance, and communications systems. It is hoped that with these information made available, those engaged in anti-communist activities would gain deeper insight into the workings of the local party, its ideological strength, and more important, its points of vulnerability.

The fight against Communism is more of a battle for ideological supremacy. And there could be no better weapon than an unbiased knowledge of the enemy. Equally important is the alertness and the ability to deliver the required countereffort at the precise moment. One thing to remember: the PKP is a growingly complex enemy that to relax, or to underestimate its capabilities might cause irreversible consequences.


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April 1982

SYNOPSIS

PART II RELATES THAT STAGE WHEREIN THE PARTY WAS DRAWN INTO THE VORTEX OF WORLD WAR II — IN THE PHILIPPINE THEATRE OF ACTION — NOT NECESSARILY AS PATRIOTIC DEFENDERS OF THEIR MOTHERLAND BUT AS FIGHTERS IN THE NAME OF PARTY SURVIVAL AND PRESERVATION.

AT THE ONSET OF THE WAR, THE PARTY PRESENTED A PROPOSAL TO THE GOVERNMENT — A PROPOSAL STRESSING THE NEED FOR ARMING THE PEOPLE. THE AUTHORITIES, HOWEVER, CAME TO KNOW OF THE ULTERIOR MOTIVE OF THE PROPOSAL.

WITH PARTY INTERESTS ALWAYS A PRIORITY, POST-WAR SITUATION BECAME A FERTILE GROUND TO SOW SEEDS OF DISCONTENT.

IT WAS AT THIS STAGE THAT PROSPECTS FOR A SUCCESSFUL COMMUNIST OVERTHROW OF THE ADMINISTRATION WERE VERY BRIGHT.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

PART III: THE RECRUITMENT AND EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE PKP

Considered as one of the never-ending and compulsory task of the Communist Party is recruitment. It has to be so because slain and captured HMBs must be replaced, members become disillusioned and drop out of the party; certain policies need personnel for implementation; hence, the constant and urgent need to attract new recruits.

Although recruits are won from all walks of life, certain groups or classes are more easily drawn over to the communist way of thinking. The people who generally fall easy victim to the Party line are the landless farmers, the laborers, the workers and the people who are without any visible means of support or those who drift from one job to another. Middle class elements and students come next. Intellectuals, professionals, and the well-to-do are more or less difficult to recruit.

One engaged in anti-communist work should not only familiarize himself with the Party's system of recruitment, he must also possess a degree of identifying a communist recruiter. This is all the more important considering that it is the communist recruiter who does the enlightening, convincing and recommending of personnel to the Party's proper organs.

A communist recruiter embarking on an assignment is equipped with a series of instructions of fundamental and advanced psychology. This is to enable him to deal with all types of people in addition to basic recruiting techniques. He is trained to spot a prospect in a group through observation of speech and behavior. He knows how to utilize the idea of "belonging to an organization" on farmers, laborers or students. He attempts to "sell" his organization by stressing the strong spirit of comradeship that pervades it, the spirit which emboldens the members to stake their lives and fortunes of their families and relatives. The recruiter is versed in the art of convincing women leaders, especially widows of slain HMBs, to recruit more members and organize the women in their communities into strong, active associations. The communist recruiter, by dint of courage and training, can very well recruit followers from his enemy organization - the AFP, the Church, etc.

He is further armed with sufficient knowledge of the motivations that drive people to organize and struggle. These motives are divided into five groups, with their corresponding classes of people:

1) The most common motivation is the desire to improve one's economic situation. This is especially true among workers, peasants and middle class elements with low incomes.

2) Among the middle class of relatively comfortable incomes, the first motivation may also be present but the more dominant drive is based on ethical consideration, such as:

a) Sympathy for the poor with a corresponding desire to alleviate human suffering;

b) Disgust for graft and corruption which, the communist contends, prevail in the administration.

3) Ethical motives prompt peasants with pieces of land, artisans, small merchants and traders to join the communist struggle. The need for economic improvement may be a secondary drive only.

4) Among relatively well-off people upon whom the first motivation is not applicable, ethical considerations rank second only to a desire for the release from their personal frustrations. This is especially true among childless women, women separated from their husbands, and frustrated professionals who feel that their talents are not properly recognized.

5) The opportunist motivation drives all kinds of people into participation in the struggle, especially when victory is in sight. This is prompted by the desire for identification with the winning side. At this stage of the struggle their opportunism will not be apparent.

With this digest of human motivations, the communist recruiter discovers at once the dominant and secondary motives of his prospects.

A recruiter begins his mission by probing into the weaknesses and desires of the person he is trying to subvert. He attracts a farmer who rents the land he tills with a "land-for-the-landless" slogan. He entices a jobless person with the promise of a job that will best suit him and which will pay well for minimum working hours.

Recruiting is carried on in writing or by the personal approach method. Written appeals for joining the movement taken the form of propaganda leaflets, pamphlets, communist newspaper, and posters which are distributed to the prospects through friends, relatives and actual members of the Party. These appeals may also be mailed to influential people in a town or barrio.

Examples of appeals to join the HMB are the following extracts from the PKP captured documents:

“The time to act now. Join or help the HMB to the utmost of your abilities and resources. Do not fold your hands, await and merely watch the struggle from the side-lines. . . The decisive moment cannot come automatically; it can be brought about only by painstaking struggle by the people who are ready to struggle and abandon the comforts of home and family; never by people who sit in swivel chairs and philosophize. . .”

“The Government Employees : Wake up and cast in your lot with the factory workers and the peasants. Do away with submissiveness and subservience; there is no future in the present government system. . .”

‘ Brother guerrillas who fought against the Japanese . . . factory workers . . . Youth and students, support the HMB. . . ’

In a special Labor Day program appeal in 1952, factory workers were urged to join the revolution:

“Your peasant brothers are already fighting it out in the field of armed struggle. . . History has imposed upon you the task of leading the struggle for national liberation against the imperialists exploitation and domination . . . You must realize that your interests are one and the same with the peasants: co-ordinate your struggle with the peasants in the field.”

In PKP-HMB propaganda appealing for support to the communist cause. It will be noticed that certain terms are used with special designation and significance. A communist circular abounds with phrases like “American imperialists”, “class struggle”, “mass organization,” “the exploited class,” “New Democracy,” the “burgeois,” “society”, “national liberation,” “feudal mentality,” and other psychological devices all designed to attract people to the communist movement by arousing their anger or sympathy, as the case may be.

To emphasize the plight of the peasants and the workers and to glamorize communist society such slogan as “land-for-the-landless,” “factories-for-the-workers”. “Filipinos to arms against the Imperialist and Puppet Regime,” and “Overthrow the Corrupt Fascist Government” are indiscriminately used by the recruiters and the propagandists.

The most effective method of recruitment is the personal-approach method. It is used in recruiting members of the PKP,

soldiers for the HMB, and personnel to undertake the "legal struggle". Each of these types of recruits will be discussed separately to clarify their distinctive variations.

The personal recruitment approach employed by the PKP for possible membership includes nine steps:

Step One -- Spotting and Selection: The preliminary steps in recruitment consist of spotting and selection. The recruiter naturally employs adroit measures that may give indications or signs of his prospect's readiness for indoctrination and reception of kindred subjects. Recruitment is carried on in the barrios, trade unions, and professional circles.

In the barrios, where homely aphorisms carry much weight, the recruiter begins his work with a few observations on the general, social and economic situation and allied topics. Eventually he introduces such subjects as agricultural reforms and calls attention to the landlord and the capitalists. He frequents barrio fiestas, roadsides, stores, barbershops, etc., to spread his "observations" calculated to excite the peasants listeners. In the course of discussions, he spots the most promising, and marks them for the later phases of actual recruitment. For his security, the recruiter uses cover stories and hides behind legal organizations to avoid detection and possible exposure.

Much of the same subterfuge is observed in recruitment work in the trade unions. The recruiter gets employed in a plant or factory and joins a union. From this pivotal point, he cleverly introduces economic subjects and resolutions calculated to arouse economic or class consciousness. He prepares the ground for serious discussion on the merits of different economic systems or philosophies, with stress laid on communism. In one way or the other, he conveys the Party line. The tempo of work is hastened to include heavier doses of communist ideas. In the ensuing discussions, he notes the persons inclined to communist doctrines. The trade union members who defend vigorously the communistic viewpoint are noted down and secretly approached for membership in the Communist Party or its armed adjunct, the HMB. *A ready weapon is held in check in case the prospect rebukes the recruiter and threatens to denounce the latter; in such a case, dirty rumors are circulated about his life and the trade union officials are asked to investigate him for Red-baiting.*

In colleges and universities, the recruiter's prospects fall into several types: the radical and idealist at the same time; the eternal malcontents; the lone wolves who will be grateful for proffered friend-

ship; and the frustrated students. The cadre immediately develops acquaintance with his prospect to determine the weak points in the latter's personality.

In the recruitment of "legal workers," the recruiter hides behind some political party or legal organization and from this secure vantage points carries out his mission. A person, to be tapped as a legal worker, must enjoy the trust of the government and the respect of his community; he usually nurses ambitions to emerge above his fellows. Once groomed for selection, investigation of his whole life commences without his knowledge.

The spotting of professionals is a totally different affair, for in this case, top communists themselves infiltrate into study groups or professional circles where intellectual life is active. Here, the communists conduct the spotting and selection through intellectual discussions of a higher order. Ethics, personal ambitions, idealism, frustrations, and other psychological factors play more important roles than the simple economic motivations of the peasants or laborers. within this circle, the communist recruiter meets the fullest taxation of his abilities.

Step Two — Investigation: After the recruiter has spotted and selected the prospects suitable for PKP membership, he studies his situation and background thoroughly so that he (recruiter) can plot his moves step by step and then present his dialectical materials without arousing the suspicion of the prospect. He determines the potential recruit's attitudes towards the present class state, politics, religion, his ambitions, etc. The recruiter is ready with all the particulars on the prospect before approaching the latter to awaken his interest.

Step Three — Approaching and Cultivating Friendship: After a thorough knowledge of the prospect the recruiter tries to get acquainted with him in his place of work, neighborhood, in social gatherings, barbershops, cockpits, etc. During the period of acquaintance, the recruiter continues assessing the candidates: a) present employment, b) conditions of employment, c) civil status, d) size of family, e) relationship within the family to determine which member has the decisive say on domestic and other matters, f) religious convictions, g) political and other organizational affiliations, and other information which would be of great help to the recruiter in his work. If the recruiter has had no background of the prospect the acquaintance period is utilized to know him thoroughly.

The recruiter goes out of his way to develop this acquaintance

into a personal "friendship". It must be remembered that the prospect has no suspicion whatsoever that he is being tapped or sounded for possible membership into the PKP. He is also unaware that the friendship being shown him by his new acquaintance is merely a deception. The recruiter has always his Party interests in mind in whatever overtures he makes towards the friend he is cultivating.

The Party rules that the recruiter must go through the motions of sincere friendship, as acts of kindness, helpfulness, and cooperation in order to secure the prospect's confidence.

Step Four — Sowing the Seeds of Discontent: By this time, the recruiter sows the seeds of discontent. The process involves stirring the prospect's anger and impatience with the existing social order. As a shrewd calculator and manipulator of human psychology the recruiter knows how to arouse enough emotional involvement in his prospects.

Step Five — Actual Indoctrination: As soon as the recruiter becomes certain of his prospect's fervor, he introduces him to communist theories. The approach differs according to the prospect's intellectual level. For peasants, workers and other low-income element, the recruiter describes "class struggle" and explains the following ideas: a) how the masses are exploited by the capitalists and landlords; b) how this exploitation is veiled or disguised; c) how the State protects the capitalists and the landlords in their exploitation; d) how to fight such feudalistic practices; and e) the political parties that protect the interests of the ruling class, thus making necessary and inevitable the existence of party to protect the exploited class.

The recruiter proceeds with his mission of indoctrination by pointing out that the ruling and exploiting class never voluntarily gives up its property and privileges, profits and power; hence, the necessity of armed struggle for the establishment of a State controlled by the working masses.

The recruiter finally reveals the PKP as the champion of the masses, and the HMB, the spearhead of the armed struggle. Furthermore he identifies the enemies of the people as the Americans and other foreign imperialist, the feudal landlords, the *compradores* and the pro-imperialist national bourgeoisie.

Prospects who are inclined towards the intellectual aspect of the movement are exposed to books and pamphlets on Marxism, which interprets ethics, science, society and history as a dialectical process.

Frustrated people who bemoan the waste of their talents under the present economic and social system, likewise, find consolation and renewed hope in reading matters that pertain to a new order of life promised by communists.

Step Six — Overcoming Reluctance: When the prospect appears to be fully convinced that communism is the final solution to all problems and has signified willingness to join movement, he is at once made to file his application for membership. However, if after the heavy indoctrination the prospect is still reluctant to join organizations already actively engaged in the struggle, and still hesitates to take part despite his faith in the movement the communist recruiters, reorganizing the diverse emotional factors behind the candidate's hesitancy to become a professional revolutionary, further intensifies the indoctrination process. A lifetime of habits and emotional attachments to family, friends and employment, comfort, security and other values exert the "drawback" pull.

To combat reluctance to join or participate, a recruiter intensifies propaganda directed at the various motivations of his prospect. Appeal to class interests supplemented by the "ethical" values of the revolution are the recruiter's strongest weapon. The recruiter is not prevented by the inherent immorality of his ideology from giving a ring of sincerity to half-truths. He drops maxims to support the communist ideology. He cries: "The fruits of victory can only be reaped by those who work to bring about this victory!"

Even the opportunities motivations of the prospect, which are rejected by communist doctrine, are utilized by the recruiter to cajole passive prospects into responding favorably.

If a prospect is reluctant because of his fear to participate in the armed struggle, the recruiter suggests other lines of service, as distribution of propaganda materials, mass engineering, and agitation.

Sometimes a prospect, in the process of overcoming his reluctance, starts to ask too many questions about the revolutionary movement. From experience the recruiter is prepared to handle whatever question or doubt arises. However, if the recruiter feels that the prospect can successfully refute his arguments, he brings along a comrade who can help him out of the difficulty. Recruiters always have pat answers on any issue. It does not matter if deception becomes the primary note of their persuasive methods; it is sufficient that they win over their prospects. Communists have been found to be super salesmen.

Step Seven — Actual Recruitment: When the prospect's reluctance is overcome, the recruiter reports a new man for membership to the Party. The candidate's formal application includes the signatures of two guarantors, his reasons for joining, and the necessary information concerning his social and economic life and background. he signs his application papers-with an underground name.

The organ which initiated the recruiting forwards this application to the next higher organ for thorough investigation of the candidate and approval. The screening is rigid for security purposes; the Party might take in government agents. Upon approval the application is returned to the sponsoring organ. The applicant is then inducted and briefed on basic Party requirements.

The applicant is allowed to ask questions on issues which are not clear to him and these are discussed by the leaders of his organ. After he consents to Party stipulations, his candidacy is announced as well as its duration, which will depend on his class origin. Later he is sworn into the Party and his assignments within the organ are discussed and approved.

Step Eight — Probationary Membership: During his candidacy, the applicant is under probation. He is required to attend meetings and to talk freely with the organ regarding Party matters, but he is not yet allowed to vote. His loyalty and devotion to the revolution is under constant observation. The performance of his assignments and his decisions, his relationship with other Party members, etc., are noted down to determine the course of action the leaders will take later regarding his position in the Party at the end of his probationary period.

Step Nine — Regular Membership: If his performance is satisfactory he becomes a regular Party member and is accorded all the privileges enjoyed by the other members. If his performance is wanting, his period of probation is extended for further observation. His weak points are appraised and suggestions for improvement are given him. But if his performance is unsatisfactory, his candidacy is rejected altogether. In emergencies, the steps are not followed religiously, the degree of adherence depending upon the Party's needs.

There is a great difference between a Party member from that of an HMB member. A member of the HMB is not necessarily a member of the Communist Party and vice-versa. A Party member is fully conceived that communism is the final solution to all problems, whereas an HMB member may not fully grasp such thesis yet although like the Party member he is ready to hold a gun or perform any as-

signment. Because of this difference in degree of conviction, the steps leading to membership in the HMB are not as strictly followed as membership in the Party.

When a prospect signifies readiness to join the organization, the recruiter reports the matter to the proper HMB authorities. The candidate then submits a written application with the signature of one guarantor, stating his reasons, his personal circumstances and family background, his qualifications and his willingness to abide by the HMB discipline. His application is approved by the HMB staff and he is inducted by the organ to which he is assigned. The aims of the HMB are explained to him, its discipline, its structure and government rules, all of which must be remembered by the members. Detailed regulations concerning all officers and soldiers of the HMB will be furnished him.

A perusal of causes that led individuals to join the HMB movement leads to the discovery of varying motivations, ranging from fear, kidnaping, self-deception down to petty personal reasons. These causes have emerged from interrogations of captured HMBs. Easily the most powerful reason is fear: the HMBs forced large members of individual to bear arms with their ranks, under threats of death and harm their respective families should they refuse. One case, typical of cases of coercion involves a man whose attire at a given day aroused suspicions of his being a soldier. Subjected to numerous investigations and indignities, he thought it is wiser to join the HMB. Another, an ordnance mechanic, was forcibly brought to the mountains to repair unserviceable firearms and other equipment. Circumstances force him to remain with the HMBs.

Young adolescents were baited with the prospect of naked power and respect symbolized by the possession of firearms. Frustrated young men, resenting parental punishment, took to the hills and joined the Huks. Still others, who joined the movement in the war years against the Japanese, answered the new call from their former comrades-in-arms.

These converts immediately undergo training. Regardless of the circumstances or motivations attending their enlistment, the new members are utilized as cooks, orderlies, and workers in production bases. The women are assigned as attendants to the sick and wounded HMBs, others are designated couriers, collectors, etc. In rare cases, new recruits are sent to HMB schools for indoctrination. After mastering a few vital communist theories, they are sent to expansion or organizing committees. Thus, erstwhile recruits become fullpledge recruiters. The recruitment work of the HMB is therefore a conti-

nuous process. The expansionists and organizers are sent to towns and barrios to arouse the peasants against the government, to collect aid and enlist new members.

Upon capture or surrender, ex-HMBs invariably justify their entry into an organization dedicated to overthrow the government. They invoke the most obvious reasons - ones that put the blame on causes outside themselves such as government abuses, etc. While their statements should also be considered for a fair and disinterested presentation of the HMB problem. It is known that: a) many Filipinos unwittingly joined the HMB to fight the Japanese, prod-
ded by their sense of patriotism and love for the native land; b) indiscretions were committed by government troops, civilian guards and policemen in their effort to ferret out Huks from the masses, resulting in the alienation of a good number of peasants; c) the HMB movement offered entirely new phantasmagorias to those plague by the realities of life; and d) love and the natural desire for power have driven individuals into the HMB and into the blindness and futility of their actions. These cannot change the *fait accompli*, though. But these reasons, other purely ideological convictions, throw light on many aspects of the HMB problem and the HMB story.

In their recruitment procedure, the Party takes great care on security measures against infiltration. There is the risk, they know, that the PKP and the HMB might take in members who are actually government agents, or men whose loyalty to the cause of communism cannot be definitely ascertained.

Special care is taken towards the intellectually inclined members, be they peasants, workers, or petty bourgeoisie. Because of their talents and cleverness, the communist leaders fear the possibility of their being used by the government as spies into the communist ranks. There is more security with the stupid, unschooled peasants and laborers, who merely follow orders without questions.

Approval of the RECO members themselves is necessary before signing up the intellectuals. For security purposes, these members are not placed in crucial positions or assignments but their talents are exploited for the revolution, such as in organizational and propaganda work.

The shift in emphasis from insurgency to subversion generated a great need for recruiting "legal cadres" and "legal workers". Both types are not necessarily Party members although they may become members if they want to. "Legal cadres" are unidentified commu-

nists who operate legally in the open but work secretly with the masses on illegal activities. "Legal workers" are those who work in the open and do not engage in illegal activities.

The responsibility the recruitment of "legal cadres" falls on the "illegal cadres" who are already members of the communist movement and have been identified by the government.

In addition to basic qualifications, a "legal cadre" must command in his locality. A "legal cadre" must enjoy the respect of the masses, and for practical purposes, he must appear sincere in his concern for their welfare. If his class consciousness is low, he must possess possibilities of being improved. The pattern of recruitment is similar to the early steps in the case of PKP-HMB prospects but the indoctrination phase is deeply emphasized because of the recruiting role a "legal cadre" performs later on.

A group termed Organizer's Brigade (OB) handles the indoctrination of newly recruited "legal cadres." A PKP material outlines the following steps:

Indoctrination of the legal cadre should be step by step. Teach first those issues that are easy to grasp such as those related to daily living, the government and ordinary situations. Search for the cause of any situation and suggest solutions based on revolutionary proletarian means. Give the recruit pamphlets, also materials in which we answer the accusations, attacks and propaganda of the enemy, and order him to study them under the guidance of the OB. The OB should encourage the legal cadre to discuss matters with him, invite questions and answer them satisfactorily; The Y-10 (Reco 10) should issue reading materials that are easy to understand . . . The RS (Reco Supervisors) should see to it that the contents of every pamphlet or leaflet given to the OB's are clearly explained and that they in turn can explain them to the legal cadres and masses. Do not neglect this task.

While the "legal cadre" recruit is undergoing indoctrination, minor tasks are given him for accomplishment. The set of instructions follows:

- 1) Disseminate secretly leaflets and pamphlets among the masses in his barrio. The connection of the recruit to the PKP must not be known by the masses.

- 2) Find out the reaction of his barrio mates regarding the papers.

3) If the government is also scattering propaganda either by prints or talks, find out also the reaction of the masses.

4) Find out who among the masses sympathize with the communists, the government, or are neutral. Find out why some sympathize with the government.

As soon as the "legal cadre" recruits has been sufficiently indoctrinated, the OB directs him to establish a General School which is at first composed of three to five members, including the "legal cadre" recruit. The "legal cadre" recruits the members from the masses in his barrio, who must be very sympathetic to the Party or the communist movement, trustworthy, and close enough to the "legal cadre" so as not to betray or expose him. After the General School is established the supervision and indoctrination will be conducted by the "legal cadre" in secret meeting. Party members may be chosen from the promising students in the General School.

The members of the General School, once given enough orientation, are formed into a cell in the barrio. If a cell had been organized previously, the new students are grouped under the administration of that cell. Advanced members of the branch may be incorporated into the cell while the backward members may be assigned to the General School or to the branch.

If the barrio cell has more than ten members, two or three of whom are potential "legal cadre" material, a new organization is formed called a Legal SOC (Section Organization Committee), which supervises the cell in the barrio and recruits prospective "legal cadres" in the different barrios of the town under its jurisdiction. Each member of the LS (Legal SOC) is assigned one barrio to recruit "legal cadres" of whose indoctrination he is mainly responsible. The cycle of indoctrination and on-the-job training is repeated.

Legal SOC already organized in three barrios of any town are grouped into a legal SECCOM (L-Seccom or LSC) to be supervised by the RS (Reco Supervisor). The newly formed LSC will take over the supervision of the cells, branches and groups in the territory and another town to begin the recruiting cycle again. The LSC will, aside from its supervisory jobs, organize cells in other barrios until all the barrios in the town are organized.

The recruiting work in the barrios is duplicated in all groups of people, political parties and mass organizations, both communist-and-government-inspired. The Party depends largely upon trained members supervising each barrio, town or province to lead the masses and the HMB during the actual seizure of power. Thus, the Party

hopes the revolution will succeed.

Another group given importance is the recruitment of so-called "legal workers". The PKP underscores the need for a closely knit mass organization to facilitate indoctrination and contact as well as affiliation to or actual infiltration of government-led organizations. Since identified communists are not in a position to supervise the organization of the masses, the PKP resorts to the recruitment of "legal workers". A typical "legal worker" is not necessarily a Party Member, but he must be trusted by the government or is known as a puppet of the government. As expected, he nurtures certain ambitions.

The pattern of recruitment follows that of the "legal cadre" but the recruiting is done by the Reco Supervisor. In some cases Mayors, vice-mayors, and councilors may perform the recruiting under pressure of the masses who are in sympathy with the communist movement and under threats of being branded as recreant to their duties to their constituents.

To gain more "legal workers," a Reco Supervisor may do his best to indoctrinate and train for action a "legal worker" who would duplicate the same process of recruitment.

A "legal worker" organizes workers in the factories for higher wages; peasants, fishermen and student organization for some legitimate purposes; hence, he operates on legal grounds. The essential objective, however, is to maintain PKP supervision over these organizations.

To insure the success of this recruitment, the recruiters observe security measures:

- 1) Meetings and discussions should be hidden from civilians.
- 2) Reading materials should not be left lying around the house. They should be placed in containers and hidden away to be brought out only when they are to be studied.
- 3) Messages should be burned after reading.
- 4) If a piece of reading material is discovered, the recruits or students must explain that it was just picked up somewhere.
- 5) Connections of "legal workers" and legal cadres" must be guarded.
- 6) If a cadre suspects impending arrest, he should transfer to another place of work in the field.
- 7) Legal cadres should not be given assignments that might expose them, as buying arms, etc.
- 8) If a comrade deserts or is captured by the enemy, the OB should inform all concerned to flee and order them to the field or

assign them to another territory. Only when it has been determined that the deserter has not revealed anything will they return. Each legal cadre should have a place of refuge prepared beforehand.

Communist documents do not reveal a strict dividing line between periods of recruiting Party and HMB members, "legal cadres" and "legal workers". At any time the recruitment of these types of prospects may be going on and at any moment the status of one may be changed to the other. A "legal worker" may become a "legal cadre" to be selected later as a Party member or sent to the field as a member of the HMB.

Generally, however, when the PKP launches the "armed struggle" to seize and maintain power, there is a great need to increase the strength of the HMB and the PKP to replenish casualties and defections. Thus in 1950, the Party ordered increase recruiting work by setting the following goals:

- 1) Every three months each Party member must bring in a new member.

- 2) Every three months each Party member in the HMB must bring into the Party a non-Party HMB member, and must recruit from the organized or unorganized masses at least one who will become a member of the HMB.

- 3) Every three months each Party nucleus working within the revolutionary mass organizations other than the HMB, must, with the help of these mass organizations it supervises, treble its membership.

When the "revolutionary tide is ebbing", and the "legal struggle" becomes the major form, recruitment shifts its emphasis from PKP-HMB prospects to "legal cadres" and legal workers". Toward the end of 1952, the PKP stressed that "the key to our tasks now is to increase the number of cadres who will perform legal tasks." Organizer's Guide No. 7, a communist publication, emphasized that "the creation of legal workers must be redoubled to insure that the Movement could lead the broad mass in its legal struggle."

There are favorite targets of the communist recruiter: 1) Labor unions, 2) Students, 3) professionals, 4) Public officials. The method and approach used vary with the situation.

A communist recruiter, through proper connections, gets employed in a plant or factory, which is a fertile ground for the dissemination of revolutionary ideas. The prospect may be an influential man in the company's union, one whose personality is susceptible to subversion. Sometimes the prospect is not a "big" man at all; he may just be an ordinary worker. The recruiter, after finding all about the

family background and present living conditions of the subjects, begins to befriend him. This is done in several ways: the recruiter may invite his prospect to eat with him at a restaurant or offer him cigarettes; the recruiter may from time to time, take the prospect to a movie, or sympathize with his domestic problems and side with him in any argument with other workers.

Once this friendship is established the recruiter starts to sound on the prospect regarding his ideas on familiar subjects, say the working conditions in the factory, the management, complaints regarding his work and the personnel, etc. The recruiter can also intensify discontent by putting ideas into the man's head in such a way that the worker will believe that those are originally his own. Usually the gripes about the work are: the low pay, lack of pension plan and disability benefits.

Once a prospect tastes the power he can exert over his fellow workers, and his self-importance encouraged and fed by the recruiter, he falls easy prey to further communist indoctrination until such time when he will aspire for membership into the Party, where he can show his abilities to the best advantage and be praised and rewarded for his work.

On the other hand, when the target are students, a communist recruiter enrolls in a college or university to scout for possible prospects. He befriends a likely recruit, one who usually belongs to or carries some degree of influence in a school organization. Through various acts deliberate friendship he gains the confidence of the student who unwittingly furnishes him with information regarding his social background and political ideology. The cadre tries to locate the weak spot in the personality of the student so that he can strike his prospect there in the process of arousing the student's discontent. It is important to the recruiter that the prospect is dissatisfied with something - be it the government, school or the officials or both - because this source of discontent is a most fertile ground for the sowing of communist ideas.

In frequent conversation between the recruiter and his prospects, views are exchanged regarding international matters which pertain to Russia and the Western powers. If the student responds favorably to the communist system of government in Russia, the cadre would gradually bring the topics closer home - local communism and the HMB struggle against the government forces. At no time in this stages does the cadre talk about or give hints concerning his connection with the PKP. Neither does he suggest the possibility of the student's joining the Party.

The recruiter continues to fill the student with revolutionary ideas subtly by pointing out the defects of the present government system, the social and economic degeneration of the country brought about by the prevalence of graft and corruption in the government (about which the recruiter is very well informed) and the rebellious attitude of the peasants and laboring class. The recruiter also gives the student pamphlets and other books in Marxism, the contents of which he discusses occasionally with his recruit.

Furthermore, the recruiter discloses to his prospect the communist educational program for the youth:

- 1) free high school and college education;
- 2) the lowering of the voting age to eighteen years, thus enabling young people to run for public offices;
- 3) free technical training for industrial positions; and
- 4) ready jobs for young people upon leaving college.

The recruiter's campaigns are desired to :

- 1) increase the student's discontent with his school, government and present social and economic order;
- 2) enable the "cadre" to gain admittance and membership into school organizations through which he can further subvert his prospect and other victims as well, and
- 3) enable him to meet friends and acquaintances of his prospect who are likely supporters of the communist cause.

The recruiter divulges his connection with the Party only when the student shows willingness to join any revolutionary organization.

The recruiter divulges his connection with the Party only when the student shows willingness to join any revolutionary organization and is already convinced that communism and armed struggle are the sole remedies to his country's ills.

However, if the student at this stage of his subversion begins to reject communist principles, perhaps because of strong personal factors, the recruiter drops this prospect and turns to the other student whom he met through his first prospect.

Student most susceptible to communist subversion are:

- 1) radicals and idealists at the same time;
- 2) the complaining type;
- 3) the lone wolves who will be grateful for the friendship offered by the recruiter, and
- 4) those who feel their ambitions are not realized and brought to

full play within the confines of a university.

As a rule, though, students are quite difficult to enlist actively to the communist cause, they have a tendency to get out of hand the moment their interests shift to other topics more absorbing and less dangerous than communism. Their minds change easily and the fascination communism may hold for them may just be a passing fancy. On the average, students do not have much patience and are averse to suffering any hardship which a communist must endure during the period of struggle.

Furthermore, students are constantly subjected to democratic forces, virtually rendering communist propaganda ineffective. Thus a recruiter must first overcome a host of habits and prejudices before he can actually recruit a student into the communist movement.

The recruiting of teachers, professors, lawyers, doctors and other professionals is undertaken by top communist leaders themselves, who are intellectually equipped to tackle the tremendous odds that are against the recruiter from the start. Acquaintances is methodically planned step by step. The friendship theme is played up next, where mind meets mind. Discussion on a high intellectual level and an exchange of learning pave the way for a theoretical approach to communist ideologies and practice.

The system for the subversion of intellectual is more complex. Ethics, personal ambition, some degree of idealism, frustration, and a multitude of other personality factors play more important roles than the simple economic motivations of peasants and laborers.

In the case of recruiting a "level worker" to organize a union, the recruiter joins a political party active in his jurisdiction and reconnoiters for a prospect with the following qualifications: a) trusted by the government so that his future activities will be above suspicion, and b) nurses certain ambitious motivation, like the desire to run for public office. Attendance in several political meetings and participation in political gabfests usually lead the recruiter to likely prospects. He notes his circle of friends and once in a while invites one of them to take some refreshments for the purpose of gaining knowledge about the prospect's family background, present living conditions and personal ambitions. When the recruiter feels that he knows the man thoroughly, he invites his attention by siding with him always when he expounds his views on political questions. These acts earn the prospect's admiration and before long both become friends. At appropriate instances, the friendship is made close by acts of kindness and concern for the welfare of the prospect and his family.

Soon the recruiter starts to introduce political topics to encourage his potential recruit to reveal his political ambitions. Subtly, the recruiter suggest that he can bring his ambition to reality through a simple way. The prospect then asks: "How shall we go about it?" The recruiter now outlines a plan in which the candidate convinces the more influential workers in town to form a workers' organization as the most effective way of securing benefits.

Once organized, the recruiter further suggests that the union be legalized by registering it with the government. It is needless to point out to the prospect that the members will naturally provide electoral support for the organizer.

As regards the recruitment of public officials as "legal worker" of the Party, the first step is for an organizer to approach the government official of a province selected as a target. He openly informs the official that he is a PKP member and his mission is to organize PKP units in his province. He promises to use all resources of the PKP to help him in his program of development. If the official shows resistance the organizer threatens him with death reminding him that the PKP is a vast organization and liquidation would be an easy matter. If he shows an inclination to report the matter, the organizer subtly deters him with reprisal. In return for the benefits that the PKP will extend to his administration the organizer merely asks that he acts as guarantor if government agents suspect him for subversive activities. Thus, if the organizer is arrested for suspicious activities, he merely points to the official to vouch for his clean record. If he guarantees the release of the organizer, then the official has already committed an overt act which can be used to blackmail him. As time passes, the official becomes enmeshed in the covert activities of the communist and with no way out, he becomes a full-fledged "legal worker."

After a detailed description of the recruitment procedures and techniques employed by the PKP and HMB, we will take up next the educational system. The Party, an endeavor to meet the ideological needs of the new recruits and Party members whose so-called political level was considered low and insufficient, i.e., members who did not properly understand communist ideology and the principles of Party organization, attempted to organize a functioning educational machinery. Aside from serving indoctrination needs the machinery also was designed to spread propaganda on the broad masses from which the Party hoped to draw sympathizers and fellow-travelers whose support was vital to the success of the movement.

Communist education does not limit itself to objective instruction but it includes the entire field of character training and the for-

mation of attitudes, sentiments and beliefs. This is designed to create the new "Communist Man" imbued with the world-view of Marxism and Bolshevism.

The PKP educational system retained basic objectives but the same were relegated to a secondary consideration in favor of the more pressing demands of the revolutionary movement; the winning of the battle for reserves of the revolution in preparation for the seizure of power.

The Party educational system was an effective integration of the two interacting dynamic forces of propaganda and indoctrination. It was the system that observed faithfully the communist concept of education.

Adopting the slogan "Learn, Teach and Do" the educational system was divided into two general categories: the regular schools and the training schools. The system's main objective was to turn out expansionists and activists as fast as possible. Insofar as the Party's aim and educational machinery are concerned, both types of schools carried the same rank and importance, each helping and complementing the other.

Under the Regular Schools, the Primary School was the lowest regular or formal schooling given to bona fide Party members or to members of the HMB units. It was first held by the Section Committee in 1950. It was attended by members of the lowest units of the Party, the members of the Cells or *Buklods*. The instructors were drawn from the District Organization. The first primary curriculum which was drafted and put into effect in 1950 covered the basic familiarization course as revealed by the following subjects:

- 1) United Front Against Imperialism and The Struggle For National Liberation (statement of Party objectives).

- 2) The HMB -- the armed spearhead of the struggle for National Liberation, its aims, fundamental spirit, discipline and guerilla tactics.

- 3) The PKP - the vanguard of the struggle for National Liberation, aims, methods of struggle, structure and discipline.

- 4) Recent documents on organizational work like "Hasten the Tempo of our Recruitment Work", etc.

The first Primary Schools were of two week duration and were opened in October 1950. The aim was to graduate students for the intermediate course, familiarize them on the basic aspects of the movement, and to train expansionists.

The primary curriculum offered only three simplified subjects: the resolutions of the Central Committee Conference, seven days; the PKP, five days; and the HMB, three days. The primary course covered a very short period. The plan was to hold a minimum of 12 primary schoolings annually.

The Intermediate Schools were opened in the District Organizations in 1950. They were intended for those who had finished the primary course and Party members who had finished the elementary education offered by the government's public school system. The curriculum offered the following subjects:

- 1) The National Liberation Movement
- 2) Philippine Economic Society
- 3) Philippine State and Government
- 4) Peasant and Trade Union Movements
- 5) The Armed Struggle for National Liberation
- 6) The PKP and The Struggle for National Liberation
- 7) New Democracy and Socialism
- 8) Elementary Principles of Organization and Practice

Finding the subjects too complex for students of low educational level, it was simplified and revised in 1951 into the following:

- 1) The History of Social Systems.7 days
- 2) Present Economic Systems. 7 days
- 3) The Present State and Government7 days
- 4) History of Labor and Peasant Movements7 days
- 5) The PKP - The Vanguard of National Liberation7 days
- 6) The Role of the HMB in the Liberation Movement7 days
- 7) New Democracy 1.7 days
- 8) Resolutions of the Central Committee Conference7 days
- 9) Bookkeeping and Accounting3 days

A glance at the list of subjects covered by the course will show that it was a basic orientation course aimed at providing a foundation for the assimilation of higher principles and theories to be taught in the Advanced or Secondary School.

The *Secondary or Advanced School* was also called the *National Training School*. This was the school popularly referred to as the "Stalin University." This school which was first opened in the RECO in 1950 offered the following subjects: Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Political Economy; The State and the Revolution; Imperialism; Strategy and Tactics (Political); Military Strategy and Tactics; Milestones in the History of the PKP; New Democracy; and Proletarian Ethics.



THE SECONDARY OR ADVANCED SCHOOL, ALSO CALLED THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL, WAS POPULARLY REFERRED TO AS THE "STALIN UNIVERSITY."

This curriculum was revised in 1951 and the control of the Advanced School was elevated from the Regional Command to the National Education Department (NED). The NED was now directly in charge of conducting the School in its location.

The instructors in the Advanced School were Party theoreticians like Jesus Lava, the Pomeroyes, Peregrino Taruc and others. Graduates of the Advanced School were supposed to approximate the ideal of the thoroughly indoctrinated member capable of lending the disciplined and regimented life of a communist revolutionary.

In the revision of the curriculum in 1951, three subjects were added to the list; Principles and Methods of Teaching; Bookkeeping and Accounting; and New Documents. Every Regional Command was required to send at least two students to every Advanced School opened.

Upon a noticeable improvement in the literacy of the members, the Primary School was to be opened in the Section, the Intermediate School in the district, and the Advanced School in the Regional Command.

The other type of school, the *Training Schools* were divided into: General Education Schools, Adult Education Schools, Basic Military Training Schools (BMT), Specialized Training Schools and the Mass Indoctrination Schools.

The *General Education Schools* were opened in 1951 as an attempt to solve the existing low literacy among the members of the lower party organs as well as the masses. The subjects offered were: Arithmetic, Reading and Literature, Writing, Geography, Hygiene and Sanitation, Science and Biology, Philippine History, Civics and Government, Good Manners and Right Conduct, and Chess and other games that instill collective action.

The *Adult Education School* was for the masses. It was intended to prepare them for the effective reception of Party propaganda. The subjects taught were primarily reading and writing.

The *Specialized Training Schools* provided technical training to members assigned in a particular field of activity like communications, intelligence and finance. It also included refresher and orientation courses for prospective instructors in the regular and training schools. One of the better-known Specialized Training Schools was the Communications School in Bulacan supervised by Jesus Lava. One of the graduates of this school was Bayani Espiritu who later

became the Chairman of the National Communications Divisions (NCD).

The *Mass Indoctrination School* could have been classified as a Regular School except for the fact that it had no fixed schedules and the subject tries to cover all the aspects of the movement in a general way. This absence of definite locations and schedules made it an informal school whose aim was to give a general concept of the movement to non-members in the hope that they would become sufficiently interested in joining it. It divided its curriculum into two, the primary and the intermediate. The primary subjects were: Fundamental Spirit; History of the Agrarian Movement; Organizational Tasks; Intelligence Work; Problems of the Youth, Peasants and the Students; and Procedure and Framework of Partisans. The intermediate subjects were: Dialectical History of the Agrarian Movement; Political Strategy and Tactics; Organizational Tasks; The State and the Revolution; Imperialism; Dialectical Materialism; Milestone in the History of the PKP; and Policy on Finance and Economics.

Under the Training Schools group, the most important school was the Basic Military Training or BMT school. The main activity of the Movement at that period was the armed struggle, and hence there was a necessity to train men who could wage it successfully. Long after the NED had ceased to function, Basic Military Training remained as the principal educational activity of the Movement. Political subjects were added to its military curriculum. The Military subjects taught in the BMT were the following: Interior Guard Duty; M1 Rifle; Marksmanship; Combat Intelligence; Military Intelligence and Tactics; Combat Drill and Formation; Map Reading and Sketch; Guerrilla Tactics; Partisan Warfare; Scouting and Reconnaissance Patrol; Interrogation and Investigation of Prisoners; Tactics and Techniques in the Revitalization of the Mass and Military Reserves Following the Party Line; Espionage and Counter-espionage; System of Clandestine Movement Line; and Operational Security.

The BMTs were under the direct supervision of the G3s of each Field Command. The plan was to let every HMB soldier undergo training in a BMT school for a period of from six months to one year. A refresher's BMT course covering a period of two to five months was also given from time to time to those who had finished the regular course. The textbooks used were the field manuals of the US Army and a Red Chinese Manual on Guerilla tactics and partisan warfare.

In 1955, political subjects were added to the military curriculum. In the later part of the same year up to 1956, there were two

such BMT schools being held, one in Porac, Pampanga, under Regional Command 2 and another in Mauban, Quezon under Regional Command 4.

The principle of learning through self-activity was the main procedure adopted. From the time a student begins his course, he immediately becomes involved in a tight schedule which demanded all but a few hours for sleep and the other necessities. A great part of his waking hours was divided into attendance at Study Meetings, Group Discussions, Self-Study and Recreation. This compulsory recreation as in the form of attendance or participation in group activities like drills and other forms of physical exercises and cultural programs. The cultural program offered entertainment in the form for songs, skits, and speeches which were highly propagandistic in nature so that even in the students' recreation hours, the Party succeeded in conveying to him a message calculated to further his indoctrination.

Oral and written examination form the main basis of rating academic progress. Grading is by the numerical method, assigning 20 percent for the final test on every subject, 20 percent for discipline and participation in extra-curricular activities, and 20 percent for the general test covering all subjects. Passing grade was set at 60 percent.

Learning being largely a self-activity, textbooks and other forms of study materials were of primary importance. The major publications like the *Ang Komunista*, a pamphlet on the theories and principles of the Party; *Titis*, the official Party Organ; *Mapagpalaya*, the HMB organ; and *Kalayaan*, the Party cultural magazine were widely used. Propaganda leaflets were also widely used. But the basic texts were the *Study Guides* issued by the National Education Department (NED) and important Party documents like "Twenty Years of Struggle in the PKP" by Jose Lava. Communist literature written by foreign communists were translated and used. Translated writings of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin were published in the *Ang Komunista*.

Since the very beginning of the Party's existence, a department of propaganda was provided for in the Constitution. This is a recognition of the necessity and importance of propaganda activity to the survival of the Party. Throughout the following years to the Japanese Occupation, propaganda took priority over indoctrination, up to the time the NED was formed in 1949.

The NED was headed by a staff appointed by the Secretariat. At the head of the staff was the chairman whose principal duties were to implement the Secretariat's educational policies and to draft the curricula. He also appointed or assigned instructors. This post was once

held by Peregrino Taruc and Celia Mariano Pomeroy.

Members of the NED Staff, except the chairman, were assigned to head a division. These six divisions were:

The *Training School Division* drafted the rules and regulations on the opening of schools and prepared the curricula. It also assigned teachers and instructors.

The *Translation Division* translated English documents into Tagalog and Tagalog documents into the dialect of the region, or vice versa.

The *Propaganda Division* wrote propaganda materials and exploited the lively issues of the day.

The *Publication Division* published the cultural magazine *Kalayaan* and the theoretical organ *Ang Komunista* and propaganda materials like leaflets, cartoons and posters. It also reproduced publications like *Titis* and *Mapagpalaya* which were published in the GHQ. In 1951, this division was headed by William Pomeroy who edited the English version of *Ang Komunista*.

The *Cultural Division* prepared entertainment programs for presentation to the masses and the HMB forces. These programs were shown by its field troupes known as Cultural Information Divisions. The program, inevitably propagandistic, sought to bring to the people the Party message in more appealing form.

The *Research Division* gathered data needed by the Party agencies in charge of policy-making, the preparation of propaganda materials and the writing of Party documents.

Like a government school, the PKP Regular Schools also held appropriate ceremonies to mark the end of a school term. A meeting is held to rate the achievements of the school, criticize its failures, and make a statement of its finances. The day is climaxed by a commencement program where a well-known Party member is invited to be guest speaker. Certificates of graduation were distributed to the students. Those who had shown exceptional talents were commended.

As regards the qualitative aspects of the PKP education, the most prominent feature of communist education is the presence of political and ideological bias. This tended to sacrifice facts for the aims of indoctrination. The presentation of each subject is given a

Outstanding personalities of the NED included the following:

- 1-JOSE LAVA, the brains behind the NED;
- 2-PEREGRINO TARUC, younger brother of Luis, who used to be a school teacher; he was chosen NED chairman in 1950;
- 3-CELIA M POMEROY, outstanding woman communist and probably only female member of the Politburo;
- 4-WILLIAM POMEROY, ex-GI husband of Celia; he took charge of the Publication Division of the NED;
- 5-JESUS LAVA, current Secretary General.



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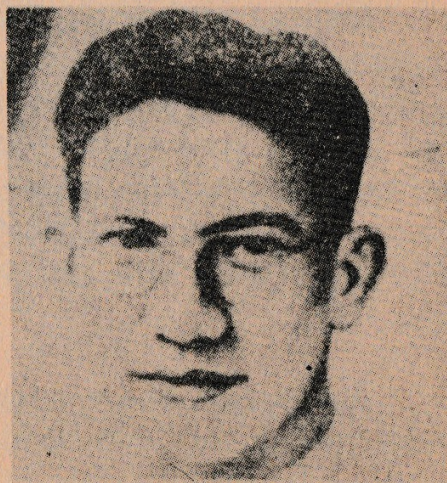
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propagandist twist which unavoidably results in the introduction of distortions in various dimensions. This is conditioned by the objective of training the "Communist Man".

Communist education is conceived to serve the State and not the individual. This is in direct contrast to the democratic concept which places the emphasis on the cultural development of man.

The communist concept of education founded on a materialist philosophy recognizes alone the value of collective human power. Hence, as an individual, man is quite worthless. His worth is measured in terms of his value to the State. The basis of this theory is found in *Dialectical Materialism*, whose momentous conclusion is the primacy of matter. Matter is the only reality and everything else are merely its manifestations. Man therefore being no more than a complicated material being with no promise of an existence beyond his grave, he is, as an individual, considered no better than the rest of the material universe. It is only when he unites with other men that he amounts to something. The symbol of this unity is the State which holds the power to guarantee a better world, one where there is no oppression, hunger, and poverty. The Communist Man would fight for this ideal world fortified by the man-made solutions. Making the state his god, he is able to transcend the demands of his own human nature, and render sacrifices.

Armed dissidence & local leaders

As one reads news accounts of armed dissidence in the provinces, he wonders what role municipal and provincial leaders are playing in the effort to solve the problem.

For we know the value of the politicians at the grass roots. They are looked up to for guidance and assistance. They are usually energetic and knowledgeable arbiters in many a local dispute. They know their people and their problems.

But it seems that despite all this, they have not played a meaningful role in reconciling the dissidents with the government. As far as this problem is concerned, they have not played the traditional role of middleman.

One probable explanation is the national government has assumed the responsibility for

keeping the peace and dealing with the dissidents.

We hope that the theory is wrong. Our own experience and the literature on guerrilla wars elsewhere tell us that the strength of a dissident movement derives from the support given to it by the local folk or on the identification of the dissidents with the inhabitants of a locality.

If the government heavily relies on the military, who are agents of the national government and are not identified with the communities in which they serve, dissidents identified with the local folk have a decided advantage.

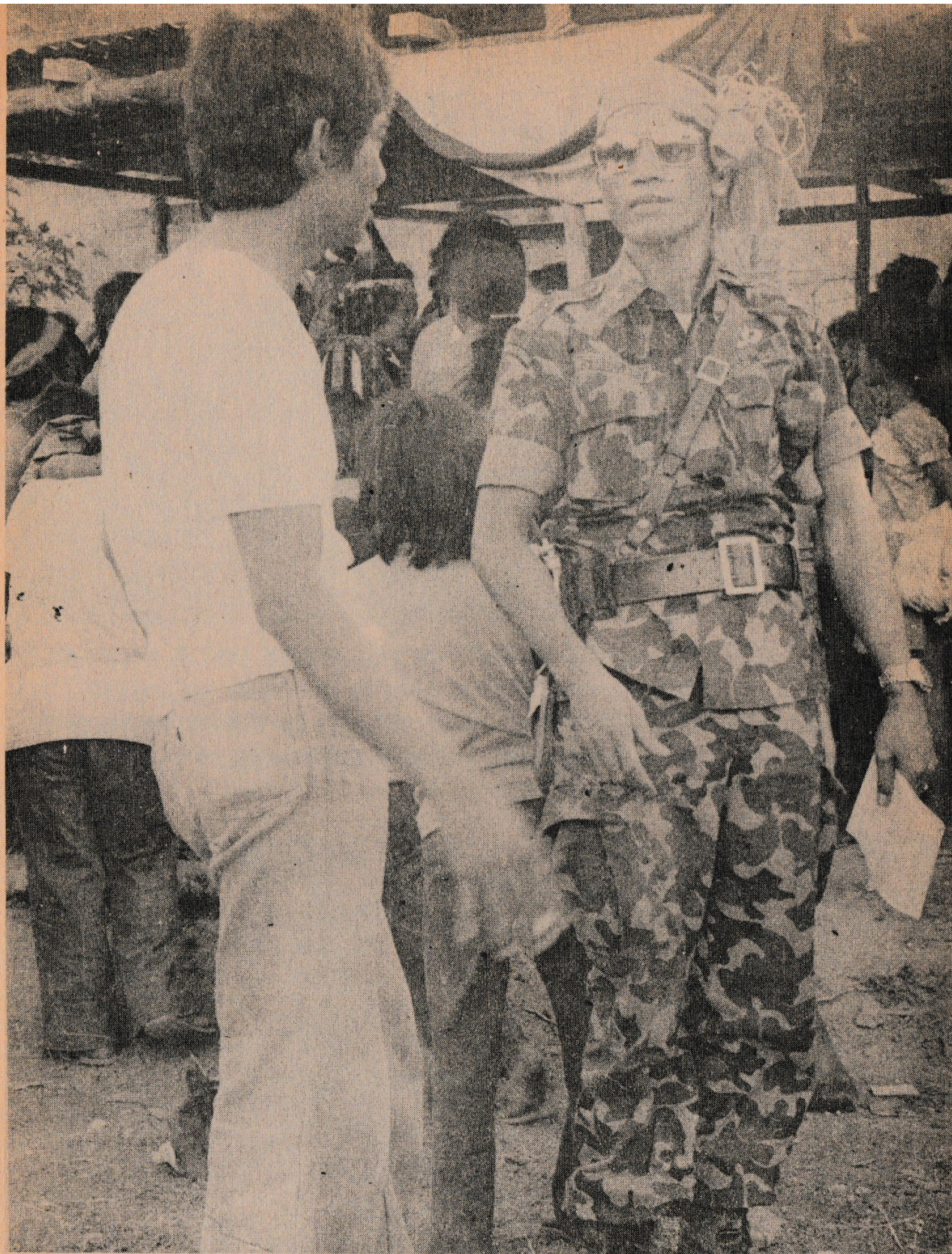
Maybe it is advisable to harness the charisma and mediatory ability of the local leaders in solving the problem of armed dissidence.





THESE SLAIN COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVES WERE ONCE ENGAGED IN THE RECRUITMENT AND EDUCATION OF NEW MEMBERS. TO NEUTRALIZE THIS ACTIVITY, MAY BE IT IS WORTHWHILE TO 'HARNESS THE CHARISMA AND MEDIATORY ABILITY OF LOCAL LEADERS' (SEE OTHER PAGE).





PATCHING UP ISOLATED CASES OF ALLEGED MILITARY ABUSES, MILITARY UNITS ARE FIELDIED IN REMOTE AREAS TO WIN THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF THE PEOPLE THROUGH PEACEFUL MEANS. ABOVE PHOTO SHOWS AN OFFICER IN NATIVE HEAD-GEAR. AT BACKGROUND ARE MEDICAL AND DENTAL OFFICERS RENDERING SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE FOR FREE.

made aware of the fact by intelligent visionaries.

We presume that many people joined the NPA because they were convinced by the intelligent leadership of that group that the government was being unjust to them.

Fortunately, the conviction that there is injustice in this land is shared by a relative few. Hence, even if the majority of the nation is poor there has been no revolution, just rebellions. That is for the present.

It seems to us that the government has lately been strengthening its fort by paying closer attention to the need of the people for justice and fairness.

It has been cutting down on military abuses in the remote areas, on graft — definitely a form of in-

justice, on unwise spending, and on red tape in the courts and elsewhere.

These and other similar measures are calculated to give hope and to root out the prime cause of revolution.

The government has also been endeavoring to minimize poverty in accordance with the principle that prosperity does not derive from land alone.

As what other developing countries are doing, it is pumping more efficiency into the use of the land but it is also industrializing.

All such measures tend to give hope to the masses, which are the critical factor in a revolution.

Fighting poverty is a long-run goal, but many forms of injustice can be eliminated overnight, if there is a will.



"... PAYING CLOSER ATTENTION TO THE NEED OF THE PEOPLE FOR JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS"... IS CERTAINLY WHAT THIS OFFICER OF THE 51ST PC BN IS TRYING TO ACHIEVE. SHOWN IN PHOTO ARE NEGRITOS, ONE OF THE MINORITY TRIBES IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY REGION, RECEIVING BAGS OF ASSORTED FOODSTUFFS.



1951
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CAMP GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO
QUEZON CITY